AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for treatment of a bacterial infection in a patient having a skin or soft tissue infection, the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a patient having an infection of the skin or soft tissue;

~~administering a therapeutically effective dose of a pharmaceutical composition comprising dalbavancin; and~~

administering initial and subsequent therapeutically effective doses of dalbavancin in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the patient, wherein each dose is separated by five to ten days, and wherein the amount of the initial dose is about 1.5 to about 3 times the amount of dalbavancin contained in the subsequent dose; and

monitoring a decrease in the infection of the skin or soft tissue.

2-3. (Canceled)

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of monitoring is carried out by the patient.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising administering at least one subsequent dose.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the at least one subsequent dose is administered at least 5 to 10 days after the first therapeutically effective dose.

7. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the at least one subsequent dose is administered about one week after the first therapeutically effective dose.

8. (Original) The method of claim 5, further comprising adjusting the at least one subsequent dose based on the monitored decrease in the infection.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose is about 1100 mg.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose is about 1000 mg.

11. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the at least one subsequent dose is about 500 mg.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose is about 1000 mg and the at least one subsequent dose is about 500 mg.

13. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the initial therapeutically effective dose comprises at least twice as much dalbavancin as the at least one subsequent dose.

14. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the initial therapeutically effective dose comprises at least three times as much dalbavancin as the at least one subsequent dose.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose includes an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level of at least about 20 mg of dalbavancin per liter of plasma in the patient for at least five days.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose includes an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level of at least about 30 mg of dalbavancin per liter of plasma in the patient for at least five days.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose achieves a patient exposure (area under the curve) of at least 19844 mg•h/L.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose achieves a peak concentration in the patient (C_{max}) of at least 243 mg/L.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose achieves a peak concentration in the patient (C_{max}) of approximately 300 mg/L.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective dose includes an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a bactericidal plasma level for at least about five to about ten days.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the bactericidal plasma level is at least about 20 mg/L.

22. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the bactericidal plasma level is at least about 30 mg/L.

23. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by a Gram-positive bacterium.

24-32. (Canceled)

33. (Currently Amended) A method for treatment of a bacterial infection in a patient having a skin or soft tissue infection, the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a patient having an infection of the skin or soft tissue caused by a gram positive bacteria; and

~~administering a therapeutically effective dose of a pharmaceutical composition comprising dalbavancin~~

administering initial and subsequent therapeutically effective doses of dalbavancin in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to the patient,

wherein each dose is separated by five to ten days, wherein the amount the initial dose is about 500 mg to about 5000 mg, and wherein the amount of the initial dose is about 1.5 to about 3 times the amount of dalbavancin contained in the subsequent dose.

34. (Original) The method of claim 33, further comprising the step of monitoring a decrease in the infection of the skin or soft tissue.

35. (Original) The method of claim 34, wherein the step of monitoring is carried out by the patient.

36. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the gram positive bacteria is *Staphylococcus aureus* or *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

37. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein the *Staphylococcus aureus* strain is methicillin sensitive or methicillin resistant.

38. (Canceled)

39. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the therapeutically effective dose includes an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level of at least about 30 mg of dalbavancin per liter of plasma in the patient for at least five days.

40-45. (Canceled)

46. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the dose is administered by a method selected from the group consisting of parenteral, intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, and intrathecal.

47. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the dose is administered intravenously.

48. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the Gram-positive bacterium is a multi-drug resistant bacterium.

49. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by a species of *Staphylococcus*.

50. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the *Staphylococcus* species is resistant to teicoplanin.

51. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*.

52. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.

53. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by an *Enterococcal* species.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the *Enterococcal* species is poorly susceptible or resistant to vancomycin.

55. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by an *Streptococcus* species.

56. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the infection of the skin or soft tissue is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

57. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the therapeutically effective dose includes an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a therapeutically effective plasma level of at least about 20 mg of dalbavancin per liter of plasma in the patient for at least five days.

58. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the therapeutically effective dose achieves a patient exposure (area under the curve) of at least 19844 mg•h/L.

59. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the therapeutically effective dose achieves a peak concentration in the patient (C_{max}) of at least 243 mg/L.

60. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the therapeutically effective dose achieves a peak concentration in the patient (C_{max}) of approximately 300 mg/L.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the therapeutically effective dose includes an amount of dalbavancin sufficient to provide a bactericidal plasma level for at least about five to about ten days.

62. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the bactericidal plasma level is at least about 20 mg/L.

63. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the bactericidal plasma level is at least about 30 mg/L.